MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I had sent a certain question unstarred. I know that no supplementary questions can be asked on that. But I wish to point out a very simple aspect of the matter involved therein. My question was as to how many candidates applied to the University to the various branches of Technical Education and those admitted by them in the year 1117? The answer was that time and labour involved in collecting the information are out of proportion to its utility. For such a simple question, I am at a loss to understand the nature of the answer given.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member is out of order.

DEMAND—XVIII.

EDUCATION—GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Motion—209.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, yesterday in dealing with this motion, I described the various ways in which the University has been endeavouring to promote Sanskrit and Malayalam studies. I referred to the creation of the Honours courses in Malayalam and Sanskrit, the development and expansion of the Oriental Manuscripts Library, creation of the Department of Publications, renovation of Sanskrit College, revision of pay of the Principal and staff of the Sanskrit College, creation of the Sahityavisarda courses, creation of the post-graduate studentships and research fellowships for advanced research work in Sanskrit and Malayalam. May I add, Sir, that the best recent illustration of the solicitude of the University and Government for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Malayalam is the magnificent endowment which the Government have recently made to the University, an endowment of a lakh of rupees, associated with the names of Their Highnesse the Maha Rani and the Maharaja, for giving biennial prizes worth about Rs. 3,000 for new works in Sanskrit Literature and Hindu Philosophy. I then went on, Sir, to deal with the question which has been agitating the minds of several speakers namely, the creation of professorship in Sanskrit and Malayalam in the University College. Honourable members have expressed the view that it is deplorable that there are no professors in those languages and that there are only Superintendents. I readily admitted this defect and I readily agree that, on principle, there should be professorships in Sanskrit, and Malayalam as there are professorships in other subjects. I also gave an undertaking to the effect that the University authorities will consider this matter very sympathetically and will give careful attention to the representations that have been made on the floor of this House in regard to this matter. At the same time, I went on to defend the University and said that the Superintendentship in Sanskrit and Malayalam studies was not the creation of the University but it was a legacy which the University inherited from the past. Of course, the University could have taken prompt steps to remedy this defect. But, financial and other practical considerations, to a certain extent stood in the way. Last year, the University took up the question of the revision of salaries of professors and lecturers in the University

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

College. That cost the University a considerable amount and by the kindness and generosity of Government, the proposals for the revision of salaries of professors and lecturers were sanctioned by Government and that came into effect from 1st Vrischigom 1118. As a result of this revision, the various distinctions between Sanskrit Lecturers, Tamil Lecturers and Malayalam Lecturers and others have been completely removed. In the old days in the University there used to be special lower scales of pay for Malayalam, Sanskrit and Tamil Lecturers. For instance, 50-75, 100-150 and 100-175 were different scales for junior and senior lecturerships. All these have now been abolished. There are now two scales of pay for lecturers for all branches of the University College, one on 75-150 and the other on 170-250 and Sanskrit Lecturers, Malayalam Lecturers and Tamil Lecturers have all come under the benefit of this new scheme.

At the same time it should not be forgotten that as a matter of fact there is a very pronounced economic aspect. There is a certain law of supply and demand and if you can get well-qualified men on lower scales of pay, it is the natural tendency of all institutions, of the University and of Education Departments to get hold of such men on lower scales of pay. You will find all over India that with regard to Munshies and Pundits and Lecturers in the Indian Languages, scales of pay are lower than the scales of pay for other subjects and therefore this economic aspect should not be overlooked. Even now, there are Professors who are not getting the same scales of pay. In the Engineering College, we could not get a Professor on the scheduled scale of 300-500. So, we have to give a higher scale there. Now, we have appointed a Professor for English on Rs. 1000 a month. It may be remembered that there are Professors who are paid Rs. 700. Therefore, it is not reasonable or practical that every Professor should be paid Rs. 1000, because an Englishman is paid Rs. 1000 as Professor of English. There are practical difficulties and exigencies of this kind which have to be remembered. At the same time, as I have said, the University will certainly give careful consideration to this matter and see that the studies in Tamil, Malayalam and Sanskrit are raised to the same status as other subjects.

But members went on to say that the University is neglecting the study of Sanskrit and Malayalam on the sole ground that there are no Professorships. In that they were going too far. When we promote Superintendents as Professors, things will not become absolutely perfect and Sanskrit and Malayalam would not have reached the millenium of development.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether that was the criterion which induced Government to bring down an Englishman to teach English in the University College?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I do not quite follow Sir,

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: The honourable member was saying that if the Superintendents had been promoted as Professors, the millenium will be reached. If so, may I know—

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT: It is somewhat irrelevant. His argument was not that of conversion of names. But do you say that the importation of a man is equivalent to conversion of name?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: No, Sir. But what I wanted was, whether we could not, by means of advertisement, get suitable men who could be appointed as Professors instead of getting down a man like the present instance?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I mentioned that yesterday. If the University authorities decide to create Professorships in Sanskrit, Malayalam and Tamil languages, they will try and get the best men by advertisement, There is no difficulty about that.

But there was a good deal of sentimental talk about Sanskrit and Malayalam teaching courses and I think I should administer a dose of cold realism in this matter. We of the older generation are very keen that Sanskrit and Malayalam should be developed. We are very keen that the University should strain every nerve to develop and foster these studies. The younger generation do not seem to be so keen about it. With regard to the starting of such teaching courses, we find it extremely difficult to get students and it has not been unusual for members of the Sanskrit staff, the Malayalam staff and the Tamil staff, to go about and tour for students for such courses and try to pinch students from other Groups. Now, Sir, I will illustrate. Take the number of students for the Malayalam Honors Course for the year 1943-44. First year 1, second year no student, third year 2. Or, take the Malayalam optional course. 1942-43: 5. 1943-44: 5. Or again, take the Sanskrit Honors course. First year—3, second year—4 and third year—4.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: മലയാളവും സംസ്കൃതവും ടീച്ചിംഗ് കോഴ്സുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രമാണല്ലോ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ സംഖ്യ പറയാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: There is a much larger number.

What I wish to stress is the economic aspect of the question. There is no market for the products of Malayalam and Sanskrit Honours Courses and so long as that is the case, to ask the University to develop teaching courses in Malayalam and Sanskrit does not seem to be reasonable. The best way by which this can be attempted is by creating scholarships for research, by providing increasing and extending facilities for research, by developing the Sanskrit Library, by providing big endowments for prizes and things of that kind. One of the speakers, Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai, dragged in a red herring across the trail. He said that the Vice-Chancellor had delegated all his powers to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and that is the reason why encouragement is not given by the University to Sanskrit and Malayalam. This is a curious and may I say absurd argument.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The President was pleased to say that he took upon himself complete responsibility. In the light of that statement, I think the member is not in order.

PRESIDENT: Why is he not in order? If the Dewan as the Head of the Government and Vice-Chancellor perhaps gave irrelevant remarks from the Chair, how does it amount to a ruling from the President?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: You, Sir, have generously taken all the blame upon yourself. But, as a matter of fact, neither the Vice Chancellor nor the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is to be blamed. The posts are created on the recommendation of the syndicate. Even the syndicate cannot sanction these things. That is only a recommending body. It has to go to the Government for sanction. It is the Government who have to consider the financial aspects of the matter and decide.

The same member, while he made indirect attacks about the lack of encouragement to Sanskrit and Malayalam, did not give me or the University authorities any practical and positive suggestions as to how it should be done except that the two Superintendents should be made Professors. I have already given an undertaking that the University authorities will sympathetically consider the matter.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: May I know whether equal treatment is afforded to Tamil also?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I knew that the trouble will arise. For Tamil we have no post-Graduate course in B. A. We have no Honours course. We have got only the compulsory course. Whereas in the case of Sanskrit and Malayalam we have Honours courses, so far as the teaching course is concerned. Tamil has not reached the same status as Sanskrit or Malayalam. There is no justification for the creation of a Tamil Professorship. For example, in the Madras University there are only lecturers in Malayalam or Telugu and it is only for Sanskrit that they have provided professorship. It is only with the expansion of the University that Tamil can get a Professorial Chair. But wherever possible the University is encouraging Tamil. We are going to publish a rare Tamil work which is now being edited by a scholar.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Why did not the University think it better to provide 13 seats for Tamil? 13 students seeking admission for Tamil had to join the Madras University.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I am afraid I cannotaccept that fact,

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: This year 13 students had applied for pass course in Tamil.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: How can they apply for a pass course which is not in existence?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Because there was no course in the Travancore University College they had to go to the Madras University.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I should like to verify that statement. My information is that it is extremely difficult to get more than a couple of students.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: All the students who sought admission were from Nagercoil. So I can speak with a certain amount of authority.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: If there is a genuine demand for a Tamil course, the University will consider that question. We have provided the Vidvan Course corresponding to the Visarad. Why should we duplicate courses which exist at Madras and Annamalai?

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: Why should there be any prohibition?

PRESIDENT: Discussion of this subject has taken a very different turn from that indicated by the cut motion, namely, "to discuss methods of improving Sanskrit education." As however a large field has been covered and as very definite mention has been made of the Vice Chancellor, I think, it is up to me to indicate the policy underlying the whole of this subject.

In the first place, I join issue immediately and at once with what fell from the honourable member Mr. Sivathanu Pillai. It will be the object and the aim of this University not to duplicate courses which are done as well or could be done better by sister Universities. That sentiment has been very aptly given expression to by His Highness the Maharaja when addressing the Annamalai University and the Andhra University. An appeal was made to these Universities that they should so confer with each other that all the materials and appurtenances, scholarships and endowments available according to the requirements of each region or locality may be dealt with in such a way that instructions and research might not overlap. In other words, it might well be the case that the Annamalai University which has already taken a fairly definite line in regard to Sanskrit might go further in that direction and might abolish Sanskrit and confine itself solely to Tamil. A certain person from here, having regard to the facilities of the Madras University to develop automobile Engineering has sent an endowment for that purpose. That endowment was sent to the Madras University because there were greater facilities there rather than in the Travancore or the Andhra University. The idea underlying this fact is that as far as possible a University should not duplicate what is being done in another university and go on teaching the same subjects, History, Mathematics, Agriculture, Zoology, Botany and so on.

Having said that let us consider what are the functions and duties of the Travancore University. The first duty is to utilise all its possible resources to deal with the agricultural and industrial development of the country. If it becomes necessary to abolish every other course of study, and concentrate upon agricultural and industrial growth, Government would not have the slightest objection to adopt that programme, provided there is some other university for filling up the gap. But so long as other universities do not fill up the gap, having regard to the great and glorious traditions of Sanskrit and Malayalam scholarships

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

here, and having regard to the position to which advertence was made, it is the elementary duty of Kerala to encourage Sanskrit learning because Malayalam is after all the elder daughter of Sanskrit and without adequate knowledge of Sanskrit and Sanskrit culture, Malayalam cannot come to its own. That is the policy on which this University is proceeding.

I was encountering a series of shocks yesterday when speaker after speaker spoke of the neglect of Sanskrit education. No special subject of study has dominated and has obtained as continuous an attention from the Vice-Chancellor, nay, from the Chancellor of the University, as Sanskrit education. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been set apart for the purposes of giving prizes. This fetches an annual return of Rs. 2,000—no small amount—which has been set apart for prizes for the purpose of encouraging Sanskrit literature alone. That is the first endowment of its kind in India and except in Russia no bigger endowment for Sanskrit research as such has been made anywhere else. Now after having done that, to say that there is some attitude of neglect towards Sanskrit learning is to be unfair to the University. Not only that. The University library contains the Oriental Manuscripts Library which is the foundation of all Sanskrit culture and many students have made use of it. I am personally looking into it. And before a new manuscript at very high cost is procured, I am finding out whether it is worth while to get it. Only if it is a rare and useful work, I order its purchase. Books not only from Kerala but from the whole of India—Bengal, Rajputana, Central Provinces and other places have been obtained. Books written by very great scholars are there, the value of which no one can ascertain. Not only that wherever possible encouragement of Sanskrit study has been the pre-occupation of the University. But apart from that, as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor rightly pointed out we must be aware of the time spirit. There was a time when everybody slighted Tamil, Sanskrit and Malayalam, and preferred to talk in English rather than in their own vernacular tongues and that practice went on with the result that people neither learned English adequately nor kept in touch with their own languages. Again, for a little while the pendulum swung in the other direction and there was almost a deliberate endeavour made to neglect English. In the Calcutta University each student had to be the member of a kind of association. Everyone had to pay two annas fine for each English word that he used in his conversation. That practice went on for 10 or 15 years so that in the end Bengal which produced a large percentage of I. C. S. men has completely disappeared from the field. During the last 5 or 6 years there has been hardly more than 8 or 10 per cent. of I. C. S. men from Bengal whereas formerly she was producing 70 or 80 per cent. The same spirit invaded Kerala with the result that gradually and for some reason or other the teaching of English was neglected. Every person spoke a language which was supposed to be English. I have heard people speaking a language which is supposed to be English but which I could not

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President]

understand. There are professors who do not know the elements of literature. We talk much of the standard of English literature. The speaking standard of English in Travancore, has, during 20 years of my acquaintance descended precipitously from depth to depth. So that today it is a melancholy and lamentable feature. The Japanese believe that if the graduates, or under-graduates speak the worst English the better. The Japanese and the Chinese deliberately speak bad English. Now the position in which we are is this. If we have to go on with our problem so far as the learning of Malayalam is concerned that is demonstrated by the number of students coming in that class.

The last argument and the one that seems to be emphasised relates to the appointment of Sanskrit Professors and Superintendents. The labourer must be worthy of his hire. Persons occupying certain positions are only fit to be in that position. It may be argued that if there are not the proper men here, Professors may be got from outside. That is a matter which is engaging the earnest attention of the Government. To that extent I slightly differ from the views of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Even if there is not a single student studying in the Honours Class, supposing in the Univetsity there is provision for a pass or Honours course, the foundation will be there. As a learned Advocate said when the judge got up and went away "let him hear the arguments or not; if the judge is not there I will talk to the empty bench." So long as there is Sanskrit or Malayalam literature there will be a teacher in Sanskrit or a teacher in Malayalam to teach even to the empty bench.

So far as Tamil is concerned, I fully realise the depth of enthusiasm for the language after hearing the speech of Mr. Sivathanu Pillai that 13 students were disappointed and went away to Madras. In Madras the number of candidates who take Tamil is lamentably small and as a matter of fact it is so small that the Madras University is from time to time doing exactly the same that we are doing.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: There is no Honours course in the Madras University for Tamil.

PRESIDENT: They have only pass courses in Tamil and Sanskrit. The real point is that you have to get scholarship in the old Pandit sense. I do not believe that Sanskrit and Malayalam can be learned adequately, and thoroughly in the manner in which those languages are being taught everywhere in India today. So far as Sanskrit is concerned for a comprehensive study of the language a course extending over 7 or 8 years is necessary for a student. In the case of Malayalam the period might be less. I am not impressed with the pass course in one language or other. But I do realise that for a country like Travancore the utmost possible encouragement in the production of books, and dissemination of literature to facilitate the study of Tamil and Malayalam is absolutely necessary. It is the paramount duty of the University to give such encouragement as far as possible.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Motion 212.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN: Sir, I rise to move that a reduction of Re. 1 may be made in the allotment of Rs. 9,15,000 for grant to the Travancore University to bring to the attention of Government, the necessity for the development of the fish industry of the State. My object in moving the cut motion is to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for the development of the fish industry in the State. Without any exaggeration I can assert that the vast treasures of the sea that lie so near to us and which is within our easy reach have not been sufficiently exploited. We have got a long coast line of 172 miles.

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member think that in the absence of Trawlers it is possible to have research in deep-sea fishing?

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN: My view is that even without trawlers deep sea fishing can be done. In the Bombay coast for the purpose of fishing a sort of boats called "Ratnagiri" boats are being utilised. One such boat will cost between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. If we utilise these boats we can catch a greater quantity of fish than that which is caught at present. We have got about 100 miles of shallow sea and the total area of such shallow waters will be nearly 3,900 sq. miles. Out of these vast fishable waters, only within a distance of 5 to 7 miles from the shore actual fishing is now being done. The fish industry of the State is one of the greatest industries and it is second only to the cocoanut industry. The annual national income from this industry is Rs. 12,000,000 whereas in the cocoanut industry it is about Rs. 18,000,000. In point of production, our sea coast is second to none in the world. The annual income from the fisheries for each mile of coast line is Rs. 26,000 for Great Britain, Rs. 16,000 for Japan, Rs. 14,000 for America and for Travancore it is Rs. 60,000 *i. e.*, more than double that of the foremost fishing States in the world. The first step we ought to take for the promotion of this industry is to give better encouragement to fishermen to catch more fish. Nowadays fishermen do not care to go beyond 5 ar 6 miles of the waters. Now in ചെങ്ങാട്ട്, ഇരവുമാട്ടി and other places near Alleppey, fishermen sometimes go into the deep sea and meet with very great difficulties on their return. After remaining for 13 or 14 hours in the waters when they return with their catches, the fish gets easily spoiled. They start with a very insufficient quantity of materials like salt, food etc., so much so, they are forced to return before they make a successful catch. Their boats are not strong enough to encounter the flash of the waves in the stormy sea. So, as I suggested at the start, if we introduce the "Ratnagiri" boats for the purpose of deep sea fishing, these handicaps can be got over.

Now, I turn to the difficulty of fishermen for getting salt. Nowa-days salt is being supplied only to licensees and there are certain merchants in the fish-curing yards who alone can get the salt. The ordinary fisher folk have to get salt from these middle men. In order to encourage these fishermen, Government should supply them with enough salt, if possible, free of cost.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. S. Sebastian]

Then, another difficulty that lies against the progress of the industry is the lack of co-operative organisation for the marketing of the stuff. The whole business is entirely in the hands of middle men and merchants and more than one half of the profit is going to them. So also in the matter of curing and preservation of fish it would be better to improve the present methods. At present fish is being cured and preserved according to the unhygienic methods of the primitive days. If all the fish that is caught in our sea is properly cured and preserved and made available to the fish eating population in the interior parts, it will solve our food problem to a great extent. We need not be anxious about shortage of rice if we can introduce a sort of mixed diet with tapioca, and fish and if people are so very particular, there is no objection for their taking some toddy also; this will particularly apply to the poorer classes. In most of the fishing villages, the fisher-folk experience difficulty in transporting their catches. So in those coastal regions where there are no roads, a few roads may be opened in order to remove this difficulty. During the past 3 years, the Department of Fisheries has been under the supervision of the University. I am told that some considerable progress has been made with regard to the researches as well as the production of fish. But no report has been available to me to get at the correct figures about the income from the department. The allotment for the year 1119 is only Rs. 61,156 and the estimated income from the department is Rs. 22,000. My submission is that for such a big industry as the fish industry, the second industry in the State, such a meagre allotment as Rs. 61,000 is quite insufficient. Sir, you hope to launch many noble schemes for the industrialisation of the land, and you have also introduced coastal sailing vessels, the prospect whereof is very vast. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been invested in these industries and schemes.

PRESIDENT: I may tell the honourable member that four years ago this Government was in negotiation with the Japanese Government for the purchase of Trawler and we were prepared to give Rs. 8 lakhs for the purchase of Trawler. But for reasons which may be fairly obvious to the honourable member nothing came out of it. As a matter of fact, Government are very careful over this matter. One of the first things they would do is to purchase a Trawler without which deep-sea fishing, and the preservation of the qualities of the deep-sea fish, would be impossible. At present we shall try to see whether a Trawler cannot be made locally. England had to spend much over that before she could be successful in the fishing industry. Japan was fishing in the Arctic coast, off the coast of Bengal, in the Pacific and along this coast also. And Japan's success is due mainly to their Trawlers. Both from the agricultural and industrial points of view, that was one of the main reasons for their prosperity.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN: Sir, even before the introduction of Trawlers into the industry I would suggest the launching of some of the Ratnagiri Boats for the purpose of deep-sea fishing.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT : I have not heard about that. If the honourable member will make available to the Head of the Department and to me some particulars about that, I shall enquire into that. The whole question is a very simple one. Deep-sea fishing by itself is of no use, because deep-sea fish very rapidly deteriorate. There must be space on board for immediately taking out the entrails out of the fish and treating the fish with salt etc. That must be done on board itself before deterioration sets in. It is only then that deep-sea fishing can be of assistance. If the Ratnagiri boats are such as would enable this process being done, they are certainly worth being tried.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN : At present the greatest hardship for fisher men is in the matter of getting nets. Within the course of the last few years, the quantity of nets available has gone down 50 per cent. Now it is very difficult for the poor fisher-folk to get yarn for making fresh nets.

PRESIDENT : This Government are very much alive to the fact and a special quota of yarn for making nets has been given by Government and each Peishkar is given a quantity for issuing to the fisher-folk for making nets.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN : It would be better if the fishermen are allowed to own their own nets. (*President's bell.*)

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Sir, on behalf of the University I should like to express my thanks to the honourable member for the suggestions he has made for the improvement and development of fisheries in the State. The House is aware that the Fisheries Advisory Committee has been constituted consisting of representatives of the Fishery Industry in the State and also of certain experts in fisheries who happen to be members of this House and the other House. I can assure the honourable member that his suggestions will be very carefully considered by the University, particularly his suggestion with regard to Ratnagiri boats. With regard to deep-sea fishing, as you have well pointed out, Sir, expert opinion is not very hopeful. They say it is a very complicated subject depending on various factors, and these factors have to be investigated very carefully, factors like salinity, currents, wind and so on. Before deep-sea fishing is undertaken, we shall have to conduct many investigations. When we cannot get Trawlers and other equipment, deep-sea fishing is a very difficult proposition.

With regard to the curing and preservation of fish, a new scheme was preparld by the department, which we sent up to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. That Council has blessed the scheme and has offered to meet half the recurring expenditure. That scheme is now in the hands of the Applied Biology Committee of the Council of Research.

MR. CODIVEETIL C. RAMANKUNJU : ആ സ്കീമിൽ deep-sea fishing കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുമോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Not at present, Sir.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member is no doubt aware that before deep-sea fishing is started the currents of the sea, the habits of the fish—because fish have certain definite places of halt and move along certain lines—have to be investigated. For instance, in the Pacific Ocean, there are only two or three places for them.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN ; Yes, Sir. And separate investigation has to be made about each kind of fish.

With regard to Administration Reports, the department works under the Council of Research and its work is summarised in the report of the Research Institute. But if members of this House are interested in the details, the University will be glad to publish the full report.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The question that a sum of Rs. 9,27,000 be granted under Demand XVIII—Education—Government grant to the Travancore University—was then put and carried. The grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 49,30,106 under Demand XIX—Education, excluding grant to the Travancore University.

Motion No. 218.

MR. P. S. MUHAMMED : Sir, I move the following motion :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,22,240 for English High School for Boys by Re. 1.

സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് അനുവദിച്ചിരുന്നതായ രണ്ടു മണിക്കൂർ സമയം മതപരമായ കർമ്മങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി വീണ്ടും അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് മുസ്ലീമിങ്ങൾക്കു വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച ദിവസം, ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്ക് ഞായറാഴ്ച ദിവസം എന്നതുപോലെ പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് വെള്ളിയാഴ്ച ഒരു ഒഴിവു ദിവസമാക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. നേരേ മറിച്ച് ഞങ്ങളുടെ മതപരമായ കർമ്മങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ സമയം മാത്രം ലഭിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വളരെ മുൻപു മുതൽക്ക് തന്നെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദയവുചെയ്തു മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾക്ക് മാത്രം രണ്ടു മണിക്കൂർ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും പിന്നീട് എല്ലാ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും ആ സൗജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സമയമാറ്റം നിമിത്തം ഈ രണ്ടു മണിക്കൂർ എന്നുള്ളതു സാധാരണ മുമ്പിലത്തെ ഒരു മണിക്കൂർ മാത്രമേ ആകുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഇതുമൂലം സമയം കൊണ്ട് പള്ളിയിൽപ്പോയി കർമ്മങ്ങൾ അനുഷ്ഠിക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. സമുദായമത്സരങ്ങളോ സുദായ ചിന്തകളോ ഇല്ലാതെ എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ സൗഹാർദ്ദപരമായി ജീവിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം നമുക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു മതത്തിലുള്ള

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